



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

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General

Davos Economic Symposium Ends

OW041328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT
4 Feb 88

[Text] Geneva, February 3 (XINHUA)—The 18th Symposium on World Economy ended today in Davos, Switzerland, with a call for the reinforcement of global cooperation.

The week-long symposium, attended by more than 1,100 delegates from 58 countries over the world, discussed macroeconomy, geopolitics, international coordination of economic policies and the debt of Third World countries.

The delegates also gave heed on global energy, international economic competition, the stock crashes since October 19 last year and other major economic issues.

Former Swiss Federal President Kurt Furgler, who chaired the forum, emphasized in his speech the significance of closer global economic cooperation necessitated by what he called the challenge of the slow world economic growth.

Only through prompt international coordination of economic policies and close economic cooperation, he said, can all the problems that keep cropping out be quickly solved.

Former Venezuelan President Andres Perez appealed at the forum to the international community for a prompt solution to the debt issue, saying it is not merely a problem of the debtor countries but should win international solidarity.

At the invitation of the symposium, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang made a televised speech in Beijing explaining China's open-door policy to the forum.

The World Forum on Economy, founded by Geneva University Professor Klaus Schwab in 1971, sponsors the annual symposium in Davos, some 120 kilometers south-east of Zurich.

United States & Canada

XINHUA Reviews Yeutter's Visit, U.S. Trade

OW041138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT
4 Feb 88

[Sino-U.S. Trade: Potential Overshadows Problems"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)—United States Trade Representative Clayton K. Yeutter kept a busy schedule rushing back and forth between international multilateral and bilateral negotiation tables during his three days in Beijing.

Yeutter was also busy meeting Chinese leaders Li Peng and Yao Yilin, and held constructive and frank discussions with Zheng Tuobin, China's minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Observers in Beijing agree these meetings and talks have further promoted mutual understanding, defined the parameters for bilateral cooperation, isolated difficulties and obstacles, and paved the way for the sound development of bilateral relations.

Yeutter, who is in charge of trade policy affairs and foreign negotiations, is an important cabinet member [as received] of the Reagan administration and also the first U.S. official at the ministerial level to visit China this year. Both China and the United States consider Yeutter's visit to be very important.

During the talks both sides agreed bilateral economic relations and trade have steadily improved since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

The U.S. is China's third largest trading partner, and according to preliminary statistics released by China's customs, Sino-U.S. trade hit 7.8 billion U.S. dollars last year.

Although China's overall import volume has dropped a little, imports from and exports to the U.S. increased in some areas compared with 1986.

Over the past few years mutual investment activity has been brisker and bilateral economic and technological cooperation between the two countries has expanded.

To date, agreements involving direct U.S. investment in China of 3.1 billion U.S. dollars have been signed, to rank first among all countries now putting money in China.

The Sino-U.S. Agreement on Industrial and Technological Cooperation signed between the then Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Reagan during Zhao's visit to the U.S. in 1984 has worked out well.

Plans for projects dealing with aviation, space, electronics, telecommunications, machinery, technological upgrading, metallurgy, and building materials spelled out under the agreement are also moving ahead.

The U.S. trade and development program has offered China 16 million U.S. dollars for feasibility studies, and after six rounds of intense discussions, China and the United States hammered out a four-year (1988-1991) agreement on textile trade which was signed by Yeutter and Zheng Tuobin February 2.

These two high-ranking trade officials also put their signatures on two other agreements which will provide 370,000 U.S. dollars for two projects in Shanghai.

According to Liu Zepu, a senior official from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, though progress has been made in Sino-U.S. trade and economic relations, there are still some restrictions imposed on China's exports to the United States.

Under the new textile trade agreement, the United States will exercise strict control over what kinds of textile China can export to the United States, Liu said, but any restrictions on China's exports will inevitably have adverse affects on China's ability to pay for imports from the United States, and will also eventually affect U.S. exports to China, which will be disadvantageous to the United States.

If the U.S. Congress passes trade protectionist motions, they will adversely affect Sino-U.S. trade, Liu noted, and some out-dated laws and regulations in the U.S. have prevented China from being granted privileges under the generalised system of preferences enjoyed by most developing countries.

According to the trade agreement which now exists between China and the United States, Liu added, China should be granted most-favored-nation status, but each year this issue goes to the U.S. Congress for deliberation.

These conditions have all effected the stable, long-term, healthy and overall development of Sino-U.S. trade and economic relations, he said.

During official meetings, Zheng and Yeutter discussed topics of common interest concerning relations between the two countries, and discussed issues pertaining to restoring China's status in GATT, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

The two countries agreed they will start a new round of talks on an investment protection agreement as soon as possible. Zheng hoped that the two sides would be more flexible in the consideration of China's actual conditions and work closely with each other to reach an agreement quickly.

Yeutter said he hopes China will keep improving the country's investment climate and offer more opportunities for U.S. entrepreneurs to sell products manufactured by Sino-U.S. funded or solely U.S.-funded enterprises in China.

China's present economic policy is correct, Yeutter said, adding the United States is interested in the open policy now in full force in China's coastal areas and is willing to help China with its economic development.

As a large, developing country, China abounds in natural and labor resources and boasts a huge market, while the United States, a large developed country, has an advantage in technology and funds. The two countries have their own strong points and can complement each other economically.

At present, China's exports to the United States only account for 0.6 percent of all U.S. imports. "Great potentials for Sino-U.S. cooperation still exist," Zheng said, "and as long as the two countries adhere to the principles of equality and mutual benefit and abide by relevant communitiques and agreements they could turn potential for cooperation into a reality."

Northeast Asia h1 Li Ruihuan Meets With Japanese Guests

SK050419 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 4 Feb 88

[Text] On the evening of 4 February, Municipal Mayor Li Ruihuan met with [name indistinct], vice president of Japan's Yamaha Corporation, and his party at the Cadre Club. The host and guests exchanged opinions on the cooperation between Tianjin and Japan's Yamaha Corporation. Yu Fujing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, and responsible persons of relevant departments were present at the meeting.

Vandalized Peace Monument Restored in Japan OW030934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 2 Feb 88

[Text] Tokyo, February 1 (XINHUA)—A peace monument in Japan's Nagasaki City, a present from China that was vandalized with red paint last December, was restored and reopened to visitors today, the municipal government of Nagasaki said.

The 3.2-meter-high maiden statue of peace, which features a girl frolicking with two doves, was sent to Japan by the Chinese Government in July 1985 and since then has been regarded as a symbol of Sino-Japanese friendship. It now stands in the city's Peace Memorial Park.

The monument has been fenced as high as 1.5 meters to prevent it from being defaced again, and will be brought to light with illuminators in the evening, the municipal government [words indistinct].

Chinese Consul General to Nagasaki Wang Zhengyu, who went to see the restored statue earlier in the day, hoped that the Japanese people will forever cherish the peace monument.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Reportage on Australian Delegations' Visit

Meets Wan Li

OW041026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT
3 Feb 88

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li met here today David Parker, deputy premier and minister for minerals and energy of the government of Western Australia, Laurie Connell, director of Rothwells Ltd., and their party.

Wan extended his warm welcome to the guests who are here to hold talks with Chinese side on establishing a jointly-funded international news, radio and television exchange center.

The center is a project for the 11th Asia Games to be held in Beijing in 1990, and is expected to be an important site for foreign and Chinese journalists.

The center, Wan went on, is taken as a culture-building project for the Chinese capital and he wished the cooperative project a great success.

Wan said that the Sino-Australian cooperation in the fields of politics, economy and culture has enjoyed an all-round promotion, adding that this is regarded as a model for the North and South cooperation.

Wan also believed that great potential exist in the cooperation.

Parker Stresses Increased Trade
HK050456 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
5 Feb 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Shen Feiyue]

[Text] The Australian state of Western Australia is working to increase its trade links with China. State Deputy Premier David Parker said.

"Bilateral relations between China and Australia are very strong and developing rapidly in many aspects. I agree with Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li that it is a very good example of developing co-operation in the Pacific region," he said in Beijing yesterday.

Parker was in Beijing to attend the signing of a \$44 million construction contract between the Chinese International Service Corporation and Rothwells Ltd of Western Australia. The companies will jointly set up a media centre in Beijing to be completed in time for the Asian Games in 1990.

The two sides will share the financing of a media centre, offices, apartments and possibly a hotel.

This is the second project between China and Western Australia. The first was to create a joint venture in West Australia to develop the Channer iron ore mine in the Pilbara region, Parker said.

China's southeastern Zhejiang Province has become a sister province of Western Australia and it will establish a trade office in Perth, capital of the state, next month. Western Australia will set up a trade office in Hangzhou or Shanghai not later than April.

The Zhejiang Provincial Bureau of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the Exim Corporation, a governmental company in the state, have agreed to be each other's agents in developing trade and co-operation, he said.

The port city of Ningbo in Zhejiang will become a sister city of Fremantle, a big port in Western Australia.

Later this month, Zhejiang-style restaurant will open in Perth.

In Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province, a jointly run soap factory has been set up. And another joint venture, a paper mill in Zhejiang, is under discussion, Parker said.

Western Australia is to transplant fast-growing eucalyptus trees to Zhejiang for paper-making.

A fishing delegation is to visit Zhejiang soon to buy aquaculture technology, and a tourism delegation will travel to the province to seek opportunities to attract more Australian tourists to local scenic spots, he said.

Meanwhile, a trade mission from Zhejiang is in Western Australia. "The more exchanges, the more opportunities," Parker said. "Exchanges are essential to bilateral co-operation."

"Another critical thing is to let our Chinese counterparts have more flexibility. Most foreign businessmen hope China simplifies and accelerates the process of government approval."

Western Australia is one of China's major trade partners in Australia. It imports clay, textiles, timber, machine tools, petroleum products and silk while [it] exports iron ore, nickel, wheat and wool.

With a population of 1.6 million, Western Australia covers an area of 2.6 million square kilometres. It is rich in natural resources such as gold, iron ore, nickel, aluminium and diamond. It also is a leader in Australia in high-technology fields such as computers, communications, and new materials.

Thailand's Prem Receives NPC Group
OW'041122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT
4 Feb 88

[Text] Bangkok, February 4 (XINHUA)—Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon met Chen Pixian, head of the visiting delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, and part of the delegation members here this morning at his office.

Chen, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, had talks with Prem on bilateral relations, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Mechai Viravaidya told reporters after the meeting.

During the meeting, Prem expressed gratitude to the Chinese Government for the help to Thailand in many respects, in particular the Kampuchean problem.

He hopes Thailand and China will further cooperate to develop the friendly relations.

Chen and his party also met Speaker of the House of Representatives Chuan Leekpai at the National Assembly building this morning.

Chen briefed Chuan on the development of China and expressed appreciation for the economic achievements of Thailand.

Chen also handed over a letter from the NPC to Chuan inviting him to visit China at his convenience.

The NPC delegation arrived here on January 29 for a nine-day visit to Thailand.

New Zealand's Marshall Views Bilateral Ties
OW051018 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 3 Feb 88

[Text] In an interview with a reporter of this station in Wellington on 2 February, New Zealand Foreign Minister Marshall pointed out that New Zealand and China are constantly developing trade and cultural relations. He expressed heartfelt pleasure at the development of relations between the two nations. He stressed that in order to further develop relations between the two nations, it is very important to increase personnel exchanges. He said that he is looking forward to visiting China. He expressed the hope that people of the two nations will further promote New Zealand-China friendship.

Speaking of New Zealand's foreign policy, Marshall said: As a South Pacific nation, New Zealand attaches importance to and actively develops relations with other South Pacific nations, Asian nations, and other Third World nations.

In the interview, he also disclosed that he will visit Fiji to discuss the issue of bilateral relations.

Near East & South Asia

Iranian Parliamentarians Arrive for Talks

Peng Zhen Notes 'Solid' Ties
*OW041543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT
4 Feb 88*

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)—Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, today urged Iran and Iraq to end their war through consultations.

Speaking at a meeting with a delegation from the Islamic Consultative Assembly led by its deputy speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi, the senior Chinese leader said, "Both Iran and Iraq are countries which are friends of China, and as your friends, we hope the two sides can hold consultations and find peace terms which both sides can accept, so as to end the war through peaceful means and at the earliest date."

"This will be conducive to the development of your two countries, to the Third World, and to world peace," he added.

Referring to the China-Iran relations, Peng said there is a traditional friendship between the Chinese and Iranian peoples. He said he hoped the two countries could further expand their friendship and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. He described such cooperation as having a solid basis, great potential and broad prospects.

At the beginning of the meeting, Yazdi handed to Peng a letter from Iranian Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Thereupon, Peng asked Yazdi to convey his regards to Rafsanjani.

The Iranian visitors arrived here by air this morning. Vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Geng Biao greeted them at the airport and later held talks with the delegation.

In the evening, the NPC Standing Committee hosted a banquet for the visitors.

Meet With Wu Xueqian
*OW051140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT
5 Feb 88*

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, met here today with a delegation from the Islamic Consultative Assembly led by its deputy speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi.

The two exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Both expressed satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relations in the political and economic fields and the hope that such relations of cooperation be further developed.

West Europe

Belgian Bank Office Opens in Shanghai
*OW041148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT
3 Feb 88*

[Text] Shanghai, February 3 (XINHUA)—The General Bank of Belgium today launched an office in Shanghai, the biggest industrial center in China.

This is the eighth Shanghai-based bank office set up by a member country of the European Economic Community, city officials said.

So far, 32 offices of foreign banks and securities companies, including five French ones and two Italian ones, have opened in the city.

In addition, there are branches of four foreign-funded and overseas Chinese-funded banks in Shanghai.

City officials said the city will allow other foreign banks and Chinese-funded banks in Hong Kong to open branches here.

Latin America & Caribbean

Radio Commentary Greeted Ties With Uruguay
*OW041204 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Text] A commentator of this station says in a 4 February commentary on the decision of China and Uruguay to establish diplomatic relations: The decision conforms to the aspirations and interests of the Chinese people and the Uruguayan people. It has surely opened a path for all-around development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The commentary says: Both China and Latin American countries belong to the Third World and there are many things in common between them. They take identical positions on peace and development, which are the two most fundamental issues. China attaches great importance to establishing and developing friendly relations and cooperation with all Latin American countries, and is willing to strengthen its exchanges and cooperation with them in the political, economic, trade, science and technology, and cultural fields. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Uruguay once again shows that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Latin American countries are growing further.

The commentary expresses its belief that with the joint efforts made by the Chinese people and the Latin American people, the friendly cooperation between China and Latin American countries will constantly yield good results.

XINHUA Backgrounder Explains Price Index
OW041244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT
4 Feb 88

[Backgrounder: Drawing Up of China's Price Index"—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)—China's retail sales price index is drawn up by relevant departments of the State Council and college and university experts.

They conduct repeated research activities according to China's actual situation while referring to the experience of other countries.

The price index is drawn up by using data from 398 cities and counties among the 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of the country. A total of 12,380 shops and markets are used for a survey and they roughly show the price changes in various areas.

Sample surveys are also carried out in 183 cities and counties and more than 6,000 shops and markets to work out the general index of the retail sales of the whole society.

The State Statistics Bureau stipulates that the retail sales price index should be worked out for 337 categories of commodities, and each city or county may add 45 more according to actual conditions. Surveys should be carried out for three to five specifications of each category, hence, several thousand specifications of commodities are within the scope of the price survey in the whole country, covering almost all of the people's daily necessities.

There are 1,300 professional price statisticians across the country, and more than 12,000 assistant statisticians in various shops and open markets. Each day at set times they record the prices of various goods.

The country's weighted average price figure of the state commerce and collective trade should be worked out on the basis of the quantity of the retail commodities as the average, and then use the consumption composition of the survey of the income and spending of the urban and rural families to work out the price index for each category and the whole of the retail sale commodities.

However, people often feel that the index does not reflect real price changes. Generally, there are several reasons for this:

—The country's retail price index is a weighted average figure of various rural and urban areas in which price levels differ largely.

—The retail price index is an average figure of various goods for daily use, and a final result of rises and falls in prices at certain periods. People are usually sensitive to the rises, while ignoring drops. The price index is the average figure of the price changes within a certain period, and the consumers usually compare the price rise of a certain day with the annual average price index, and this may lead to a misunderstanding.

—The price index is drawn up in a larger scope than consumers usually think of. People often forget about those goods that they do not normally buy, but these goods are included in the price survey.

In a word, the country's retail price index shows the average price changes of various commodities of the whole society at a certain period, while individual consumers can perceive only immediate changes.

Education Must Meet Economic Needs
OW040709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT
3 Feb 88

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA)—He Dongchang, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, today stressed that basic education must suit local development and the training of specialized personnel must meet the needs of the whole society.

Speaking at a national educational meeting that opened here today, he said that primary and secondary schools should combine vocational training with basic education. Rural schools should train students who will be capable in the disciplines related to the rural commodity economy. Urban schools should train students to become technical workers and people with special skills for work in enterprises.

At present, many primary and junior middle school graduates lack skills for practical work in rural and urban economic construction. That is the reason why vocational training is necessary in primary and secondary education, he explained.

The vice-minister pointed out that what the country lacks most is a large number of skilled laborers, so China's education should focus on primary and secondary schools and encourage variety in the curriculum.

China's system of higher education has made faster strides in this area, but is also in need of some readjustments.

He believed that to make education suit China's construction, the training of specialized personnel should be geared toward meeting the needs of the whole society, not only state-owned administrations and enterprises.

To achieve that goal, a great change in school management is called for. The present system under which the government is in charge of the schools of secondary technical training and higher learning and the schools themselves are only responsible for the day-to-day administration will be reformed. A new system will be established under which these schools will train students for all kinds of undertakings including state-owned, collective-owned and individual-owned enterprises. Graduates of these schools will no longer be subjected to job assignment by the government. Instead, they will have to pass employment examinations before being employed.

The new system should also foster greater cooperation between schools and the fields of production and research, he said.

Commentator Urges Ties With Foreign Businesses
HK050454 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
5 Feb 88 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY Commentator]

[Text] With a favourable 1987 foreign trade balance and the rise in both the value of the Japanese yen and production costs in the newly industrial countries and areas in East and Southeast Asia, the Chinese Government is now ready to venture further into the world market.

This year's export drive includes an interesting new feature, emphasis on the primary role of the coastal areas. Having a better trained work force and a stronger industrial base, they have the possibility of making a greater contribution to the nation's prosperity by forming ties with foreign and domestic businesses.

And they surely can, Zhao Ziyang said during his recent inspection tour to some coastal provinces. Actually, processing firms in these areas have been unable to fully utilize their capacity because of the limited supply of raw materials from the hinterland. By enlarging imports of materials, technology and capital, they can raise product quality and have a good chance to make headway in overseas markets.

The local people's congresses recently convened in these provinces and municipalities have actively responded to the central government's proposal for the export drive. It was noted at the same time that much work remains to be done.

The growth of China's foreign trade volume has been slowed by two factors—an outdated foreign trade management system and the spontaneous emergence of thousands of small enterprises, especially those run by townships and villages.

Economists and the public widely share the view that management has been inefficient and should have been rectified long ago. In a renewed reform attempt, the foreign trade departments of the provincial governments will begin this year to contract exports from the central authorities. If they can fulfill their contracted export volume, they can earn more foreign currency for local development. The central government hopes that the introduction of such competition and local incentives will help promote the country's exports as a whole.

However, if this contract export system is really going to work, the different local trading organizations must be farsighted enough to join in the tougher competition of the world market rather than the easier competition against other domestic trading firms.

In this sense, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin's announcement of gradually letting prices float freely in the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province and the area in southern Fujian Province can be regarded as a push to adjusting to international prices.

Obviously, the central foreign trade authorities have to become more efficient in co-ordinating nationwide foreign trade efforts rather than simply setting loose provincial trading organizations.

As for the small enterprises in coastal areas, the necessity for co-ordination is even more acutely felt.

Places like Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangsu, the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan region, and eastern Liaoning and eastern Shandong peninsulas have large numbers of flourishing township and village enterprises that employ surplus farm labour.

Production costs are low and their products competitive overseas. But they know little about foreign countries, their sales management is primitive and small scale production has prevented them from establishing national trade names and big manufacturing and trading groups. Help is needed to correct this situation.

If the export drive generates more income for China this year, at a time when the world market is showing both encouraging and discouraging signs, the nation's subsequent increase in imports would probably help stabilize the world economy a bit. This is also good for China's own long-term interests.

Scientists Allowed To Hold Second Jobs

OW041340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT
4 Feb 88

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has officially decided to allow scientists and technicians to take second jobs in their spare time for extra income, XINHUA learned today.

Under the new policy, scientists and technicians can engage in technological development and transfer consultancy and other services in their spare time on the condition that the technical rights and economic interests of their permanent employers are not adversely affected.

The policy was proposed in a 1985 decision of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee on restructuring China's scientific research system. And the central government has approved measures for implementing the policy proposed by the State Science and Technology Commission.

The policy allows scientists and technicians to sign contracts with other work units on their services and the payment they are entitled to.

The payment will go exclusively to them if their services do not call for use of the technical rights of their permanent employers. Otherwise, they will have to share it with their permanent employers.

Over the past two years, the policy has been tried out in many places.

According to officials at the State Science and Technology Commission, it has helped tap the potential of China's research forces and promoted the interflow of personnel and knowledge.

Consultancy Helps Reduce Construction Cost

OW041238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT
3 Feb 88

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA)—Consultancy by experts helped China save 3.3 billion yuan in construction costs for 138 major projects in 1987, XINHUA learned from the China International Engineering Consultancy Company (CIECC) today.

The firm, set up in 1986, specializes in making feasibility studies on key projects to assess important construction plans before final decisions are made, according to a CIECC spokesman.

One example is Tianjin City, which had planned to increase its output of textiles by using World Bank loans to import equipment and technology to upgrade eight mills. The total investment would amount to 350 million yuan.

CIECC experts assessed the plan and proposed that the city concentrate on improving the quality of the products and developing additional varieties.

Tianjin agreed to cut the number of mills to be retooled to five, thus saving 200 million yuan in investment, the spokesman said.

"China now encourages democracy in decisionmaking," said the spokesman, adding that the new policy calls for major decisions to be made on suggestions from experts.

"In the past, however, experts were seldom consulted," the spokesman said. "Major decisions could be made on the wishful thinking of one single senior official".

Vice-Premier Wan Li was the first to propose in 1986 that major decisions be made in a democratic, scientific manner.

Under the current policies, no major construction projects can be started without this process.

Article Urges Re-evaluating Agriculture
HK041201 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese
15 Jan 88 p 2

[Article by reporter Gao Yinuo (7559 5030 6179): "Put Agriculture in the Context of Modern History for a Fresh Understanding—the Thoughts of Young Theoretical Worker Luo Haigang (5012 3189 6921)"—passages in boldface as published—first three paragraphs are reporter's explanatory notes]

[Text] The issue of agriculture is arousing the concern of more and more people. A few days ago, this paper proposed that "the entire society re-understand the issue of agriculture" in some of its reports. This has evoked some repercussions in all levels of society. Some comrades engaged in theoretical and practical work have made very good suggestions. Not long ago, at a theoretical discussion meeting in Beijing, this reporter met young theoretical worker Luo Haigang and had a discussion and talk with him on how to understand the issue of agriculture.

Luo Haigang maintained: To understand the current issue of agriculture in our country, we must discard some traditional thoughts and put agriculture in the context of modern history for a fresh understanding. The question of agriculture's position in the national economy reflects in essence the interrelation between agriculture and modern industry with industry playing the leading role. This is of crucial importance for developing countries which are embarking on the road of modernization. However, for various reasons, in the last 3 decades or more, our country has aggravated and intensified the structural imbalance of the development of urban and rural economies. In other words, a relatively developed heavy industry exists side by side with the backward traditional agriculture under sharply divided conditions. Hence, the issue of agriculture has its own special complexity and difficulty in addition to the characteristics shared by ordinary developing countries. Therefore, appropriately handling this issue has practical

and immediate significance apart from general strategic significance. Only when we hold the initiative in our own hands can we seize more chances of development.

Basing himself on this line of thinking, Luo Haigang analyzed some social phenomena relating to agriculture in three ways and advanced some thought-provoking ideas.

A. The essential cause of the various agriculture-related pressures felt by people at present is that urban and rural economies in our country are not coordinated as they are developing to a new stage; the growth of industries other than agriculture with industry playing the leading role is too fast; and the load taken on by backward agriculture is too heavy. Not only will this make it hard to satisfy the growing demands but it will also probably destroy the little capability agriculture has just acquired to develop itself. This will in turn seriously hinder the process of industrialization.

Reporter: In the last 9 years of reform, agricultural production has developed quite rapidly and changes in the countryside have attracted world attention. However, in recent years, inadequate capacity for continued agricultural development and the emergence of a situation in which some aspects of agricultural production are stagnant or progressing haltingly have puzzled some people. Hence, the problem of agriculture has once again become a "hot point" among all sides concerned in society and among the broad masses of the people. What are your views on this?

Luo Haigang: It can certainly be said there is nothing wrong with the reform and the reform has just met with some problems of more thorough proportions. Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it was normal to see the supply of agricultural products in our country always falling short of demand. Tremendous pressure has impelled the whole party and nation to attach particular importance to agriculture but, under the old structure, the strained relationship between supply and demand has failed to ease up from beginning to end. With the introduction of rural economic structural reform and the comprehensive role of numerous factors with the boosting of the peasants' enthusiasm for production remaining predominant, there has been a drastic growth in the rural economy. In particular, grain production has soared to 400 billion jin from 3 billion jin within a short span of 6 years. Under the atmosphere at that time, comrades were apt to form the misconception: The problem of agriculture in our country has been resolved.

But in fact the issue of agriculture is not that simple. As the foundation on which the existence and development of society hinge, the key role agriculture plays in the course of developing countries moving to modernization is chiefly manifested in the fact that in the interrelations between agriculture and modern industries, with industry playing the leading role, the development of industries other than agriculture with industry playing the leading role needs the support of agriculture, and the transition of the traditional agriculture to a modern agriculture needs the support of industry. Harmonizing the relationship between the two to form a benign cycle in which the two promote each other is the principal difficulty facing all developing countries and moreover, it will run through the whole process of modernization. Only when we solve the problem on a proper and long-term basis can we ensure the sustained and stable

development of the national economy and can we shun the idea of "accomplishing the whole task at one stroke," an idea of leaving things to chance.

Reporter: Opinions vary in society on the issue of agriculture. In your opinion, what summarization should be made in approaching the issue more accurately?

Luo: Among other things, we must see how the problem has been raised. In the last 1 or 2 years, more and more people have concerned themselves with the issue of agriculture. This state of affairs mainly resulted from the following pressures:

1. The relationship between supply and demand of major agricultural products has once again become strained. The existing agriculture can barely meet the growing demands of the high growth of other industries. In particular, grain consumption in society has surpassed the domestic availability of grain for 2 years running.
2. There have been serious shortages of manufactured goods for farm use. The supply of major manufactured goods for farm use has dropped rather than risen.
3. There has been a reduction in medium- and long-term investments in agriculture. Because the lag period of the usefulness of agricultural investment is rather long, and China's agricultural resources are restrictive in nature, a progressive decrease in investment will easily lead to "an investment usefulness fault" or "a lack of staying power" which is not apparent at the present stage but will become severe in the future.
4. The contradiction between urban and rural industries has become acute. Village industries have emerged as urban and rural areas are sharply divided, becoming a force operating outside the urban industrial system. Hence, there is an antagonistic competition between urban and rural industries for the distribution of production elements and for the market. This has dealt powerful blows to the structure under which urban and rural areas are sharply divided.

To summarize the essential meaning of the abovementioned four pressures, one may well say that urban and rural economies in our country are not coordinated as they are developing to a new stage; the growth of industries other than agriculture with industry playing the leading role is too fast; and the load shouldered by the backward agriculture is too heavy. Not only will this make it difficult to satisfy growing demand but it will also probably destroy the little capability agriculture has just acquired to develop itself and will hinder us in transforming the traditional agriculture. This in turn will seriously hinder the process of industrialization.

B. One major result of the current uncoordinated development of urban and rural economies is that the contradiction between town and country and the clash of interests inherent in the old structure have become more obvious and acute.

Reporter: The report to the 13th CPC National Congress dealt with the question of coordinating the contradiction between town and country and of consolidating the alliance of workers and peasants. Specifically speaking, what do you think are the main manifestations of current contradictions? How should we approach the nature of these contradictions?

Luo: The current uncoordinated development of urban and rural economies has made the contradiction between town and country and the clash of interests inherent in the old structure more obvious and acute. They are mainly manifested in the following three major contradictions:

One is the contradiction of interests between urban industry and agriculture. Agriculture has a strong desire for exchange of industrial and agricultural goods at equal value while urban industry, handicapped by the existing enterprise system and other factors, tends to demand that agriculture continue to provide accumulation to industry on a covert price scissors basis. Behind the contradiction is the pressure of state finances: Can a balance be achieved in revenues? Can subsidies for the losses incurred in industrial and agricultural production be covered? With the implementation of a system of "eating from separate kitchens" in financial work and with the functions of numerous factors including the wide gap in the comparative advantages of industrial and agricultural production, local finances will inevitably "tend toward cities." This will weaken the position of agriculture and further aggravate the contradiction.

The other is the contradiction of interests between departments and agriculture. China's socialist market system is still in the growth stage. The existing agriculture related functional departments play a decisive role in agricultural development. Peasant households and the state had hoped the departments would play a positive role in supporting and stimulating the development of the rural economy and taking some risks for the peasant households in their operations but motivated by their own immediate interests, the departments found it difficult to act the "socialist businessman," thus intensifying price swings in farm produce, encroaching upon the interests of peasant households, and eventually depressing production. On the part of peasant households, their changeable behavior has made it difficult for the departments to know what course to follow.

The third is the contradiction of interests between peasants and city dwellers. The contradiction focuses on food prices. The current excessively low food prices have further depressed the peasant households' enthusiasm for production which has already been dampened by the wide gap in the comparative advantages between industrial and agricultural production but the urban residents' financial and psychological capability to withstand strains serve as a hindrance to the thorough relaxation of controls over food prices. Under the distribution system characterized by "low wages plus welfare," city dwellers cannot enter the market entirely as consumers. The noticeable result of the contradiction is a vicious cycle of depressing production and stimulating consumption.

As stated above, the fact that the clash of interests between town and country has become more obvious and acute has indicated that the pressure resulting from the uncoordinated development of urban and rural economies has far exceeded mere economics and has become an issue of political and social stability to a certain extent, serving as a check to the deepening of economic structural reform and the conducting of political structural reform. Such being the case, we maintain that readjusting the relationship between city and countryside and placing agriculture in a proper position in the national economy have become very pressing tasks.

C. To solve the problem of China's current uncoordinated development of urban and rural economies, we must start with deepening understanding, reforming the structure, and readjusting development strategies.

Reporter: In viewing agriculture and its position from the above analysis of various contradictions, I feel our understanding has been significantly deepened. Without a fairly full exposure of contradictions, people's understanding might not have reached the extent it has today. This shows that our understanding of reform has deepened but from an immediate- and long-term point of view, how should the problem of agriculture be genuinely resolved?

Luo: Generally speaking, the current development of our country's urban and rural economies lacks coordination and this is the result of the comprehensive role of a series of factors, such as understanding, the structure, and development strategy. Therefore, we must remedy the situation starting with these aspects.

Among other things, we must establish the following ideas:

1. Agriculture is vitally important to the overall situation of socialist modernization and reform. Socialist modernization cannot be achieved on the basis of a small-scale peasant economy. The stable growth of agriculture and the improvement of the rural structure of production are the foundation for the sustained and stable growth of the entire national economy.

2. We must correctly handle the relationship between agriculture and the other industries of the national economy and place agricultural development in an important position. This is a long-term task. We should refrain from being overoptimistic or treating the task lightly just because we have had some success. Nor should we feel surprised and disheartened because we have made some errors.

3. We must be clear about China taking the road of socialist commodity economy and appraise the current rural changes from the perspective of reform and opening up to the outside world and must not waver or backtrack.

In addition, we must remove the numerous elements obstructing the coordinated development of urban and rural economies, elements resulting from our financial, banking, material distribution, welfare, and household registration systems.

Finally, as I see it, it is necessary to establish a long-term strategic objective commensurate with the development of agriculture and the rural economy, reversing the current tendency to set project objectives on a short-term basis, to give rural and urban industries an equal opportunity of development, to place farm-use industries in a important position in the industrial development strategy, and to create various conditions and a fairly sound environment for exploiting the existing rural strong points in natural resources. Only through such a sustained effort can our country's problems in agriculture be genuinely resolved.

East Region

Jiangsu People's Congress Committee Meets *OW041314 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service* *in Mandarin 1015 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[Excerpts] The newly elected Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its first meeting in Nanjing this morning. Present at the meeting were Han Peixin, newly elected chairman of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Zhizhong, Xing Bai, Li Qingkui, and Du Ziwei, vice chairmen of the People's Congress Standing Committee; and 49 members of the Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

The meeting's agenda consisted of two items. One was the exchange of work information between the new and the old chairmen of the standing committee. The other was to examine and discuss the proposed time and agenda for the second meeting of the standing committee. Chairman Han Peixin spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Chen Huanyou, vice governor; (Li Peiyu), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Qin Jie, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of 11 city People's Congress Standing Committees.

Jiangsu Congress Elects Officials, Ends *OW040844 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service* *in Mandarin 1015 GMT 2 Feb 88*

[Excerpts] The First Session of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress closed in a ceremony at the Nanjing People's Great Hall this afternoon after completing its agenda items.

Executive chairmen of the closing ceremony were Han Peixin, Sun Han, Sun Jiazheng, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, He Binghao, Xing Bai, Li Qingkui, Wang Bingshi, Hong Peilin, Li Zhizhong, Du Ziwei, and Bai Yun.

Sitting at the rostrum were Gu Xiulian, Qian Zhonghan, Zhou Ze, Chen Huanyou, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Li Shouzhong, Wu Xijun, Luo Yunlai, Hang Hongzhi, Hu Hongmin, Lu Qi, Zhou Ze, and Qin Jie.

The session was chaired by Han Peixin, newly elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress.

The session examined and approved resolutions on the following: Report on the Work of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government; Jiangsu National Economic and Social Development Plan for 1988, and Execution of Jiangsu's 1987 Budget and 1988 Fiscal Plan; Report on the Work of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress; Report on the Work of the Jiangsu Higher People's Court; and Report on the Work of the Jiangsu People's Procuratorate.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Comrade Han Peixin said: Displaying the spirit of reform and opening to the outside world, the session, after 12 days of hard work and in an atmosphere of democracy and unity, has victoriously

completed its agenda items. This is the result of hard work by all deputies and the result of having given full play to democracy and doing everything according to law. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the congress, Han Peixin assured the people throughout Jiangsu that the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress will strictly carry out its constitutional and legal responsibilities and, guided by the 13th CPC Congress and the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, rally people throughout Jiangsu to carry out the congress' strategies for economic, scientific-technological, and social developments, as well as all other missions; and carry forward Jiangsu's material, spiritual, democratic, and legal construction. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the first Session of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress held its sixth meeting this afternoon to elect governor, vice governors, president of the Jiangsu Higher People's Court, and chief procurator of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate. A total of 931 deputies attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Gu Xiulian was reelected governor of Jiangsu.

Chen Huanyou, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Li Shouzhong, and Wu Xijun were elected or reelected vice governors of Jiangsu.

(Li Peiyu) was elected president of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Higher Court.

Qin Jie was elected chief procurator of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate. [passage omitted]

Jiangxi's Wan Attends Congress Election *OW041304 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service* *in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 88*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] The First Session of the Seventh Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its fourth meeting at the Nanchang August 1 Auditorium today. According to electoral procedures, the meeting elected Qu Xin as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress and Wu Guanzheng as governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government.

The executive chairmen of the meeting were Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Liang Kaixuan, Peng Shengxi, (Fang Fen), (Sun Hengzhi), (Li Yiqiu), and (Fu Guoxiang). [passage omitted]

The meeting elected Wang Demin, Pei Dean, Liang Kaixuan, and Huang Xiandu as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress and Zhang Zhenggang as secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress. [passage omitted]

The meeting also elected Jiang Zhuping, Huang Huang, Qian Jiaming, Sun Xiyue, and Chen Guizun as vice governors of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government.

The meeting elected Li Ying as president of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court and Wang Shuheng as chief procurator of the Jiangxi People's Procuratorate. [passage omitted]

Jiangxi Elects 83 Deputies to Seventh NPC
*OW040930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0709 GMT 1 Feb 88*

[Text] Nanchang, 1 Feb (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Seventh Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on 31 January elected 83 deputies to attend the Seventh National People's Congress.

Among the newly elected NPC deputies are Yan Longan, a senior agronomist who has made important contributions to breeding hybrid rice; Zhang Guoxi, director of Yujiang Artistic Carving Plant who has won the title "China's 100 Outstanding Young Plant Directors" and received a "1 May" labor medal issued by the All-China Federation of Trade Union; Zeng Ronggou, secretary of the General Party Branch of Shunwai Village in Nanchang City's suburbs who has been named a national fine peasant entrepreneur; and Liu Yunlai, model worker of the nation's education departments and a special grade teacher.

Jiang Zemin Addresses Shanghai Party Meeting
*OW0500745 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
31 Jan 88 p 1*

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee yesterday called a meeting of secretaries of major and district party committees as well as responsible persons of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the municipal Council of Trade Unions, the municipal CYL Committee, and the municipal Women's Federation. At the meeting, Comrade Sun Gang, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, briefed those present on the guidelines laid down at a recent national conference of propaganda department directors. The meeting discussed and approved the "1988 arrangements for propaganda work in the municipality" and "opinions on the conduct of education in the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism throughout the municipality." [passage omitted]

Jiang Zemin, secretary of the municipal party committee, presided at the meeting and made an important speech. He stressed: With the deepening of reform and the further implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, we must strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of Marxism. All propaganda, theoretical, journalistic, publishing, and cultural work should serve the purpose of developing an export-oriented economy in Shanghai, and cadres and people should be encouraged to adopt new ideas, foster the concepts of developing a socialist commodity economy and of taking the development of productive forces as the basic criteria for examining all work. He pointed out: It is not only the work of the propaganda departments to strengthen ideological work in the municipality, but party committees at various levels should also pay close attention to this work and do it thoroughly, painstakingly, and with a definite object in mind.

Yang Di, Wu Bangguo, and Zeng Qinghong, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committees, also attended and addressed the meeting. [passage omitted]

Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Held

Xue Ju Attends
*OW040938 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jan 88*

[Text] The presidium of the first session of the seventh provincial People's Congress held its fourth meeting this morning to discuss issues related to elections by the people's congress.

During the last few days, the session was divided into small groups to deliberate on the namelists of candidates. The deliberations have been permeated with an atmosphere of democracy. The total number of candidates jointly nominated by 10 or more deputies, together with those nominated and approved by the presidium to stand for election as deputies to the Seventh NPC, governor, vice governors, vice chairmen and members of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, and president of the provincial higher people's court has exceeded the maximum limit stipulated by law. After discussion, the presidium decided to submit all the namelists, including the namelists of candidates jointly nominated by 10 or more deputies, to all the deputies for further deliberation. Based on the opinion of the majority of the deputies, the official candidates will be determined according to law. After that they will be elected by the people's congress.

The meeting was presided over by Chen Anyu, executive chairman of the presidium. Li Fengping, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, and Zhu Zuxiang, executive chairmen of the presidium, attended the meeting. Xue Ju, Chen Fawen and Shen Guifang attended today's meeting.

Leaders Attend Closing
*OW050848 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Feb 88*

[Excerpts] This morning the atmosphere in the Great Hall of the People is warm and friendly with the early arrival of all deputies attending the First Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress.

At the rostrum were Li Fengping, Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, executive chairmen of the session.

Also at the rostrum were Xu Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Yuan Fanglie, Shen Guifang, Luo Dong, (Liu Xinzong), Tie Ying, Cui Jian, Zai Qiwu, Wang Yaoping, Wang Yumin, Yang Bing, Xu Xingguan, Wang Zhonglu, Li Debao, Cai Fengyue, Li Qing, Tang Yuanbing, Qiu Qinghua, Zhan Shaowen, Gao Chengyu, leading comrades of party, government, and military departments of Zhejiang; (Hu Chuan-shi), chief procurator of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate; and Wang Jiayang, Xu Qichao, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Yu Jiyi, Xu Zitao, Mao Qihua, Zhang Jieyu, and Jiang Shixiang. [passage omitted]

Voting by a show of hands, the deputies approved resolutions concerning the following subjects: the report on the work of the government, Zhejiang's 1988 national economic

and social development plans, Zhejiang's 1988 budget, and the work reports of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate. [passage omitted]

At 0910, Li Fengping declared the victorious closing of the First Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress.

Congress Ends Session

OW041422 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Feb 88

[Excerpts] Having finished all items on its agenda, the 13-day First Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress came to a successful close in Hangzhou at 0910 today. The session called on the people of all nationalities in Zhejiang Province to work under the guidance of the line of the 13th National Party Congress, enhance vigor, make arduous effort, build up the country through thrift and hard work, and strive to maintain the political situation of stability and unity, fulfill in an all-around way this year's economic and social development tasks, achieve a strategic change of this province's economy toward an export-oriented economy, and promote the building of the two civilizations.

The executive chairmen at the closing meeting were Li Fengping, Chen Anyu, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Qidong and Zhe Xuxiang.

Seated on the rostrum during the closing ceremony were provincial leading Comrades Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Yuan Fanglie, Luo Dong, Shen Guifang, Liu Xinzeng, Tie Ying, Cui Jian, Zhai Xiwu, Wang Yaoting, (Wang Yumin), Yang Bin, Xu Xingguan, Wang Zhonglu, Li Debao, Cheng Jingye, Li Qing, Tang Yuanbing, Qiu Qinghua, Zhan Shaowen, and (Gao Chengyu); (Hu Canshi), chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and Comrades Wang Jiayang, Xu Qichao, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Yu Jiyi, Xing Zitao, Mao Qihua, Zhang Xueyi, and Zhang Shixiang. [passage omitted]

The session adopted a resolution on Zhejiang Province's 1988 economic and social development plan, a resolution on approving Zhejiang Province's 1988 budget, and a resolution on the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

It also adopted a resolution on the work report of the provincial Higher People's Court and a resolution on the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Central-South Region

Abstentions Noted at Guangdong Congress

HK041014 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English
4-10 Feb 88 p 2

[From "The Past Week" column: "The Guangdong People's Congress"]

[Text] What with competitive elections and the replenishment of younger deputies, a great deal of excitement ran through the newly elected people's congresses at provincial and municipal levels meeting for their first sessions; They

were held to elect deputies to the forthcoming National People's Congress slated for 25 March and give substance to the reform, economic and political, in the year ahead.

In neighboring Guangdong, the provincial congress came to a close over the weekend in a somewhat surprising and raucous manner. This was mainly because of a last-minute motion moved by a freshly elected deputy from Hong Kong and the unprecedented failure to elect a president for the Provincial People's High Court.

In the first instance, more than a ripple of whispers and raising of eyebrows was caused by Ms Lau Pui-king, senior lecturer in business studies at Hong Kong Polytechnic, knowingly or unknowingly, when she took advantage of an opportunity that by all precedents was meant to be nothing more than a formality.

The chairman had said: 'Will all those who object please raise their hand?' after giving the congress a draft resolution on the report of the Provincial People's High Court and the Procuratorate. Like most resolutions, the draft had described their work to be 'satisfactory'.

Rising to the occasion, Lau stated that, in her view, it would be wrong to pass the draft report as being satisfactory 'because it is a fact that much dissatisfaction has been voiced about the work of the courts during our group discussions'.

Surprisingly, however, the motion was supported by the majority of the deputies, including the provincial governor, Mr Ye Xuanping. But the session had to be adjourned for 10 minutes to allow the presidium time to work out a compromise because of reservations held by a minority which included the powerful CCP secretary of Guangdong, Mr Lin Ru.

It is likely that Lau's outburst will be deliciously remembered for a long time to come because it challenged the practice for the deputies to unanimously vote for a resolution submitted for adoption on the final day of an ongoing people's congress.

As a member of the standing committee of the Guangdong People's Congress, Mr Tuan Mucheng told TA KUNG PAO after the session, 'although the fostering of a democratic atmosphere cannot be achieved in one stroke, there has to be a beginning somewhere along the road'.

We see in Ms Lau's action a daring move to remove the 'rubber stamp' image of the people's congress. It is clear that the compromise wording of the draft resolution which merely said that the report of the provincial high court and procuratorate had been 'examined and accepted', finally adopted with six abstentions, was a more realistic reflection of the actual situation.

Therefore, the recent Guangdong People's Congress is to be heartily congratulated not in spite of but because of these six abstentions. For too long, this institution of representative government, which is supposed to function as the country's highest legislative body, has unfortunately been reduced in some ways to a powerless sham by the relentless pursuit for 'unanimous' approvals or disapprovals as the case may be.

As for the failure to elect a president for the people's high court, it is just as well as neither of the two nominees were able to receive more than half of the votes despite two polls. It seems likely it was because both were considered lacking the professionalism for this top post.

The two nominees were Mr Deng Huaxian, a city Party secretary, and Mr Zeng Hong, director of the Justice Bureau of Guangdong, both of whom fall into the category of political or administrative officials rather than professionals.

Hunan CPPCC Session Elects Leadership 2 Feb
OW050048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1244 GMT 2 Feb 88

[Text] Changsha, 2 Feb (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded today. The session elected Liu Zheng [0491 2973] to be the provincial CPPCC committee chairman and Yin Changmin (female), Zhou Zheng, Tong Ying, Xu Junhu, Chen Xiaoshan, Liu Guoan, Yuan Longping [5913 7127 1627], He Shaoxun [0149 4801 8113], Zhang Deren [1728 1795 0088], and Han Ming [7281 2494] to be deputy chairmen.

Hubei Secretary, Governor on Auditing Work
HK050042 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jan 88

[Excerpts] In the speeches delivered at a provincial auditing work conference that concluded yesterday, provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and Governor Guo Zhenqian stressed that auditing cadres must be upright, must be willing to act as unknown heroes, and must serve economic construction.

Guan Guangfu yesterday held a discussion meeting with auditing bureau directors from all prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures. He said: The position and role of auditing work determines that auditing work is always full of contradictions, such as the contradiction between auditing and being audited and the contradiction between safeguarding and violating financial and economic discipline. Auditing personnel must increase their ability to solve contradictions and must expose contradictions, solve contradictions, promote the transforming of contradictions into their opposite, stimulate reform, stabilize the economy, create social benefits, and promote the improvement of party style.

Guan Guangfu said: If you work with iron, you yourself must be tough. Those who audit others must truly be up to the mark. This is a necessary requirement for performing the function of auditing work, for safeguarding the authority of auditing work, and for smoothly carrying out auditing work. Of course, we must stress solving the problem of creating the necessary working conditions so that auditing personnel can work with vigor in the first line. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu expressed the hope that party committees and governments at all levels will support auditing work and boost the courage of auditing personnel.

Governor Guo Zhenqian delivered a speech at the closing session.

He said: Strengthening auditing work is of great importance to ensure the smooth progress of reform and construction. He called for properly conducting auditing work around the center of economic construction. At present, we must investigate and deal with the problems of people taking advantage of the reform to seek their personal interest, practice fraud, and infringe upon the state's interest; the problem of heavy losses and serious waste in production, construction, and circulation channels; and the problem of administrative organs and institutions misappropriating public funds to pay nonproduction expenditures and to seek extravagance and squander. This year, we must further strengthen auditing investigation; further improve the economic results of contracted management of enterprises, key construction projects, and projects involving the introduction of foreign funds and technology; and further improve auditing investigation in raising funds and apportioning charges. By conducting investigations and making analyses, auditing personnel put forth suggestions and measures for improvement, timely report to party and government organs and auditing organs at higher levels, and act as good advisors to leaders at all levels. [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Guizhou's Hu Urges PLA To Promote Economy
HK050102 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 88

[Text] Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Chaowen and Zhang Shukui, governor and vice governor of the provincial people's government, yesterday [30 January] made a special trip to call on leaders of the PLA units stationed in Guizhou as well as leaders of a certain PLA unit who are currently working in our province. They also visited production bases of the provincial Military District.

During their meeting with leaders of the PLA units, Hu Jintao and Wang Chaowen said: It is our wish that while promoting military training, the PLA units stationed in Guizhou and the certain PLA unit will actively take part in the building of the two civilizations in local areas, and make contributions to building spiritual civilization, bringing prosperity to the people, and safeguarding the situation of stability and unity. We hope that our PLA units will continue to carry forward the fine tradition of our Army, give full play to their strong points, and score new achievements in reinvigorating the economy of Guizhou.

North Region

Wang Qun Visits Retired Cadres in Nei Monggol
SK050355 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 88

[Text] From 1 to 3 February, regional leading party and government comrades, including Wang Qun, Qian Fenyong and Batubagen, visited retired veteran cadres at and above the level of provincial department deputy chiefs, and family members of deceased veteran cadres living in Hohhot. During the visits, regional party and government leaders asked in detail about the health and living conditions of the veteran comrades, and wished them a happy life and a happy spring festival. They also encouraged the veterans to

show concern for the region's modernization drive as long as their health permits, and to write more revolutionary recollections so as to inspire and educate the younger generation with the work contributions and revolutionary spirit of the older generation revolutionaries.

Northwest Region

New Leaders of Qinghai Province Elected
OW050633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1448 GMT 1 Feb 88

[Text] Xining, 1 Feb (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Seventh Qinghai Provincial People's Congress today elected Huanjue Cailang (Tibetan) chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Song Ruixiang governor of the province.

Ga Bulong (Mongolian), Lu Shengdao, Xabchung Garbo (Tibetan), Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending (Hui), Yang Wenjin (Mongolian), Han Fucai (Hui), and Yang Maojia (female, Tibetan) were elected vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Bian Yaowu, Bainma Dandzin (Tibetan), Wu Chengzhi, and Ma Yuanbiao (Tu) were elected vice governors.

Gansu People's Congress Session Concludes
HK050217 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 88

[Excerpt] The first session of the seventh Gansu Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded in Lanzhou on 4 February after completing all its agenda. The executive chairmen present were Ma Pilie, Wang Shitai, Wang Bingxiang, Wang Daoyi, Wang Yaohua, Lu Kejian, Liu Bing, Liu Lanting, Xu Feiqing, Xing Anmin, Yang Fuxin, Li Ziqi, Li Qiyang, Li Dengying, Bi Fusheng, and (Liu Ying). Also present were leading comrades and a number of veteran comrades including Li Xuanhua, Wang Zhanchang, Yang Zhilin, Li Keru, Ma Zulin, and Wang Jintang. [passage omitted]

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